

picked him. When he had finished his repast he arose from the table, and setting the young ones of Mrs. Oliver's children, a girl 9 years of age, he rushed out of the door with her in his arms, and ran across the field. The Oliver family attracted the attention of the hired man, who was working a field a short distance from the house. Mounting a horse, he rode after them. The boy, however, was growing, and, not finding a place in which to secrete himself, dropped the child and succeeded in making the escape. Citizens are scouring the woods for the villain.

TEXAS COVBOYS.

Parties just from the West bring the news of a desperate affray among the cowboys in Jack County. A party of nine were gathering stock for certain stock-men, and they drove in a steer belonging to other parties. An old gentleman, in company with a younger man, came up and claimed the steer, and requested the cowboys to cut it loose so that he might have it to do. The old gentleman then attempted to cut the steer himself, whereupon the herdsmen shot him to death. The young man, however, was not present at the time, and took the word that had just killed the old man, and killed seven out of the nine. The two others got away, supposed to be wounded, as they were tracked ten miles by the blood.

MINNESOTA ITEMS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 3.—P. Wood, a prominent citizen of Rochester, Minn., was stabbed by a bumpt named Crowley this afternoon. This murderer was arrested. The victim will probably die.

A Pioneer special says Edgar Van de Cast shot his mistress, named Franklin Clark, in a bumpt in Moorhead to-day, and attempted to shoot the Sheriff who arrested him, but the pistol failed. The girl was a widow, and the bullet struck the head of a soldier in the Twentieth Infantry. Jealousy was the motive.

THE ROAD AGENTS.

HANFORD, Wash., Aug. 3.—The south-bound coach was again stopped four miles south of Jenny Stockade yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock by six armed men. As the coach was empty they did not attempt any interference, but inquired of the driver as to the movement of the treasure-coach, which they are evidently waiting for.

MURDEROUS CONSPIRACY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—Tullis, a man elected to office by members of some labor organization, Tullis was received threats by letters that if he did not discharge his Chinese, whom he employed in large numbers, he would be killed.

FIVE YEARS.

Special Dispatch to the Tribune. OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 3.—A dispatch received here states that Hill, one of the party who robbed the Union Pacific sleeper three months ago, was arrested in Rawlins, Wyoming Territory, to-day, and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary.

GARROTED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—C. H. Stone, while returning to Hale's piano factory from the bank with \$2,000 to pay the workmen, was garroted in West Thirty-fourth street and robbed of the money by two men, who escaped in a butcher's cart.

DEATH-WARRANTS SIGNED.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—Gov. Nicholls to-day signed the death-warrants of Wilson Children, Fountain Banks, Octave Laure, and Aaron Carter, to be hung at Donaldsonville Aug. 14.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

WATER RANDOLPH, Va., Aug. 3.—Michael Wren early this morning probably fatally shot his wife and babe while they were in bed sleeping, and later killed himself to avoid arrest.

FATALLY STABBED.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.—Officer James Whalen was fatally stabbed to-night by a negro named Dave Wakefield, whom he was attempting to arrest. Wakefield escaped.

RECOVERING.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 3.—J. B. McHargill, who was shot a few days ago by Orris, is improving, and there are strong hopes of his recovery.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Death of a Little Boy in Yorkville, N. Y.—Horrible Agony of the Little Sufferer. Special Dispatch to the Tribune.

New York, Aug. 3.—The Times says the inhabitants of Yorkville are in a high state of excitement to-day by the death of John Clark, a boy 6 years of age, who had been suffering since Tuesday last from an attack of hydrophobia. On July 5 last Johnny was playing with a fine large shepherd dog, a favorite with all the children. In shutting a window, play, one of the dog's feet was hurt, and the animal whirled around and seized the boy's cheek with its teeth. The cheek was severely mangled. There were eight lacerations, and the wound was large enough through the cheek and were large enough to permit a man's little finger to be passed through with ease. The wounds bled profusely. In treatment the lacerated flesh was burned and blackened by a thorough application of the solid stick of nitrate of silver. After the wounds had been dressed the boy was taken home. He appeared to be greatly fatigued all the time, and talked frequently of his desire to get well. His pulse passed on, and no serious inflammatory action supervened, the boy's mind began to recover its equilibrium. Nevertheless, he is said not to have slept well until to-day, the day on which he was bitten. His sleep was broken by terrible dreams, and he often awoke during the night with a cry of anguish, and fled from his bed. He was shown to have no signs of rabies. The boy's wounds seemed to be healing rapidly, and it was believed nothing worse could come of the disease. But Tuesday night John Clark died, and the boy cried that he was agonized by his sufferings. The family began to believe he had hydrophobia. To this end their various efforts to induce him to swallow something, Johnny reluctantly refused to swallow anything, and their efforts rapidly induced spasms. Wednesday and Thursday he continued to vomit, and gave up the skin. The medicines seemed to have little effect. The saliva collected in the boy's mouth in large quantities, and he was unable to swallow it. The boy would be afraid, Friday, Dr. Thomas A. D. Knott, in consultation with Dr. Sprague, found him to have a fever, but no other effect, determined to administer chloroform, with the result that the boy died. The dying boy was enduring. The chloroform had an anesthetic effect, and the parents were satisfied that the boy, amid the awful agony of hydrophobia, did not feel pain. The shock was believed to have been an important factor of the disease.

A CORPSE IDENTIFIED.

Special Dispatch to the Tribune. NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The case of mistaken identity was settled in a way as unexpected as was the intruder of the Welch family at the gate. Stephen's body was found late night at St. Stanislaus, Staten Island, a curious coincidence in that the body was brought to bury their dead with Protestant solemnities. The Stanislaus must hold another wake, and pay the expenses of both, since the Welch refuse to reimburse them for performing heathenish rites over a Protestant corpse.

FINANCIAL.

A Prominent Kansas City Bank Closes Its Doors to the Public.

The State of Missouri Interested to the Amount of \$250,000.

A Heavy Cincinnati Grocery Firm Obliged to Suspend Operations.

Arrangements Nearly Completed for the Resumption of Specie Payments.

Failures in Newcastle, Pa., New York City, and Elsewhere.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to the Tribune. St. Louis, Aug. 3.—A decided sensation was created here to-day by the announcement that the well-known banking house of John L. & Thomas H. Martin, known as the Martin Bank of Kansas City, had closed its doors. The event possessed its chief interest from the fact that the Martins were the State's largest banking house, and had on hand State deposits from time to time ranging all the way from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000, and it was known that it had on hand a very large amount when it suspended. It appears that a run was inaugurated in the bank yesterday, and a large number of deposits were withdrawn, and that the Martins, fearing another run-to-day, decided to close. No official statement was made, but the creditors are inclined to believe that it was made to satisfy the public opinion that the bank had been taken over by the trustees of the receiver of the treasure-coach, which they are evidently awaiting.

THE ROAD AGENTS.

THE SOUTH. The south-bound coach was again stopped four miles south of Jenny Stockade yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock by six armed men. As the coach was empty they did not attempt any interference, but inquired of the driver as to the movement of the treasure-coach, which they are evidently waiting for.

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THE rairoads will contest the late decision of the Secretary of the Interior in reference to the pre-emption of unsold lands. The Western roads, which are particularly interested in the subject, will pool together in the great struggle and contest every inch of the vast territory which they remorselessly acquired through the aid of active Washington lobbyists.

SPRINGFIELD, the Foxworth Committee, has modestly confessed that what that Committee set out to do has been done, and that there is a wide difference of opinion between SPRINGER and the majority of the American people. Evidently he is laboring under a hallucination, and the infirmity is growing more and more pitiable every day.

THE TEMPERATURE in St. Louis has lowered enough to let the local politicians renew their favorite squabbles over the office of Postmaster. It is charged that FILLIX has dismissed an employee of the Post-Office who was so real as to oppose his plan in the primaries. The enemies of the Postmaster have set a Nemesis upon his track, and hope to oust him on the ground of a violation of the President's order forbidding Federal officials from meddling actively with politics. If the allegation against FILLIX is true, there is reason for his removal; but the main difficulty lies in disowning any man in St. Louis more scrupulously than the present incumbent.

NEW PARTY MOVEMENTS.

The control of the American Government will always be disputed by two chief parties, massing together the great bulk of the people; but it does not follow that these two parties will always be the present Republicans and Democratic organizations. Formerly it was the Federal and Republican parties, later on the Democratic and Whig parties, for the past twenty-four years the Republicans and Democrats. But there is rarely a time when there is not an effort at the formation of a third party, anxious to usurp the place of one of the two great political organizations, and to contend for the supremacy. During those periods when the two chief parties are distinguished by well-defined and absorbing issues, the new factions attract but little attention; they are generally made up of "sorrows" and their followers, and they rarely achieve even local significance. But the lack of any great national issue between the two leading parties is accepted as a sign of impending disintegration, and an effort at the organization of a third party acquires an importance that it never has at any other time. The fact is not to be denied that the present is peculiarly favorable for the development of a third party, whose chances for ultimate leadership will depend upon the opportunity and ability it can control for presenting an issue of overwhelming importance and considerable duration, upon which the American people will take sides.

In all periods of strong party discipline there has been some one great and central matter in dispute. Federation for a long term of years and with various modifications; then the tariff, at a time when the country was ready to divide on sectional lines over this interest; the National bank; annexation of territory; Slavery and State sovereignty in various shapes; and finally the War for the Preservation of the Union, followed by Reconstruction, all supplied sufficient material for strong party lines, and contention has been narrowed down to two factions, each struggling to establish and maintain its opinions. At the present moment, and in fact ever since the Presidential election of 1876, there has been no great dividing line between the two chief parties. Indeed, it is difficult to hold men down to party fealty during the Presidential campaign, though the status of some of the Southern States was still a matter of concern. Since the inauguration of President HAYES, however, there have been notable indications of weakness in both the Democratic and Republican parties.

Many Republicans have openly repented the policy of the present Administration, and have not hesitated to indulge their animosity at the expense of party welfare. Many Democrats, on the other hand, have openly espoused the cause of the Administration, have not hesitated to declare that the country is better off with HAYES than it would have been with TILDEN, and in some sections of the South have inaugurated independent movements.

During the long Congressional session of more than eight months, scarcely a single measure was proposed that excited the combined support or combined opposition of either party. In almost all cases Democrats and Republicans voted together in approval and in opposition. Whether in the case of silver remonetization, of currency recoinage, of the Resumption act, of the Bankruptcy repeal, of the Pacific Railroad, or of various subsidy suggestions of appropriations and taxation schemes, Republicans and Democrats voted together, without any care for party unity. All this was tantamount to a concession on both sides of party weakness. There remains but one great issue between the Democratic and Republican parties—National versus State sovereignty—and that is inoperative in the absence of provocation; it is naturally theoretical, except when tested by actual application, but it only needs some new outbreak on the part of the Democrats, or an attempt to nullify a law, to show how vital this issue can become, and how overwhelmingly strong the Republican party is then.

The situation, as we have described it, is the main factor in the Fiat party movement, but it finds an important auxiliary in the unusually large number of played-out politicians in both the old parties. The men whose political ambition or whose greed for office has exhausted their ability or opportunity seize upon a new party movement with the same desperation that prompts a drowning man to clutch at a straw. There are all grades of these creatures. There are the superannuated theorists who cannot retain their hold on a people who have progressed. There are the retired or retiring Congressmen who have been relegated to private life because of demonstrated incapacity or corruption. There are the sore-

heads in both parties who must look for profits of the east-wing contractors; and WALKER had the face to appear at the meeting yesterday to protest, in the name of the public, against the work now done and the material now used! In the meantime, the city's half of the building is progressing admirably, at a cost of about half that of the county's wing.

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THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

It is likely that those persons who feel any regard for the good government of the city and of the State should evince some interest in the matter of selecting members of the next General Assembly. There are four Senators (three holding over) and twenty-one Representatives to be elected in this county, constituting a small Legislature of themselves, and charged with the interests of a larger number of people than are to be found in many of the States of the Union.

Chicago, as part of the State, and because of her own municipal affairs, has deep interest in the character of the General Assembly. As a general thing this county does not fare as well with her twenty-eight members of the Legislature as she might do if she had fewer members, but of a better and more experienced class of men. Men without experience, fitness, or qualification seek membership for their own profit and gratification, and to supplement them without supplying the needed vitality. It will not be appeal for popular support on issues that are merely local, or secondary, or transitory, in their character. For a time there was a general movement to make political temperance the basis of a new party; but it failed.

Grangerism was a still more determined threat to the existence of the old party; but it soon exhausted its vitality.

After it had been written by some Senator,

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THE CREAM CITY.

Political Points for Republicans and Democrats.

Probable Candidates for the Various Offices.

Will John Sidebotham's Murder Ever Be Avenged?

The Late Wheat Corner—Peter McGeough and John Plankinton.

Edward Sanderson Interviewed on the Corner and Politics.

The Gambling Homicide—Local and Personal Items.

POLITICAL POINTS.

From Our Correspondents.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 3.— It is understood that William Pitt Lynde has sent to P. V. Denison persons associated with him to Milwaukee for re-election to Congress. Mr. Denison is displaying great activity, and is rapidly working up the field to secure the Democratic Congressional nomination. He has probably the best chance at present of any candidate for that position.

The talk that Matt H. Carpenter will be the candidate of the Greenbackers, bolters, Independents, a wing of the Republicans, and the Democrats, for United States Senator, received a stimulus from a couple of articles in the "Daily Tribune," one of which Carpenter's "brilliance," "personal magnetism," etc., are prodigiously praised, with an intimation that Democrats had better take him for Senator than to do worse. If this is a movement it does not appear to have a bottom or following. It is altogether probable that the Republicans will support a Republican, Democrats a Democrat, and Greenbackers a Greenback man for Senator, and that the election will have enough clear votes to elect their man.

George W. Allen has written a letter to the newspapers in which he has told his story, and a candidate for United States Senator, that he shall take the stump throughout the State in support of the Republican ticket and hard money next fall.

In another article a few days ago, the "Sentinel" denied that it was an organ of Matt Carpenter as a Senatorial candidate; but it still is harking on the special legislative campaign Committee of Protection.

Mag. W. J. Kershaw, of the Third Ward, who was elected to the Legislature in that Irish Democratic district in 1874 as a Caledonian man, is again filed with an organization in the proposed guerrilla campaign for Carpenter, and declares that he is not a candidate for the Legislature next fall.

In another article a few days ago, the "Sentinel" asserted that he well known short-hand reporter is running among the boys for the Democratic nomination for member of Assembly from the First Ward.

The Greenbackers and Socialists in this county are still in a position of uniting on a county and legislative ticket. Together they polled about 3,000 votes last year.

Capt. Lem Edwards, the most popular man in the Second Ward, is the Republican candidate for County Treasurer.

John Henley is making headway for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff.

The race for Sheriff in the Seventh District (Second, Third, Fourth, and City Seventh Wards) will be a close one. At the city election last spring, John Black (Dem.) got 64 majority for Sheriff over Capt. John Henley (Rep.).

At the time of the election, the Second Ward even; Ozaukee and Washington Counties would give \$3,000 majority for the Democratic candidate, while the Republicans carried the election by 240 votes.

It is the opinion of Capt. John Henley, James G. Jenkins, John Johnson, and several other Democrats are of the opinion that in that ward there would be a scrub race of legislative candidates, with a half dozen or more in the field, and that Ed Keogh, Democrat, would be beaten.

It is claimed that the Irish Democrats are all in favor of John E. Eldred for Sheriff, and that in the election he will receive a majority for that office, and will vote for him in sufficient numbers to beat him.

Richard Burke, the well known short-hand reporter is running among the boys for the Democratic nomination for member of Assembly from the First Ward.

An INTERVIEW.

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"No! I have never thought of being a candidate. I couldn't be elected. Who are the Democrats going to nominate?"

"I think it will be P. V. Denison."

"The Democrats are in a state of ferment now; they want to make amends for what they can't do now."

"What is Matt Carpenter a candidate for United States Senator?"

"He is a Greenbacker, and the Social Democrat, and everything else. On, I don't know."

"But, about Matt Carpenter?"

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THE CITY-HALL.

Examination by Competent Architects and Builders.

They Express Themselves Satisfied with the Granite Course.

The Workmanship and Materials Equal to the Specifications in All Material Points.

The Committee of leading architects and practical builders invited by the Mayor and the Building Committee of the City Council to inspect the work done on the City-Hall were unanimous in their opinion, there was any trial in the character of bad construction which have been industriously circulated by those alleged to be interested in so doing, met yesterday morning shortly after 10 o'clock at the new building, prepared to look around on the brick and stone work which is to support the weight of the new City-Hall. There were present members of the Committee, Mr. D. M. Randolph, T. M. Merriman, George Apperson, F. R. Randall, Daniel Goodman, C. G. Green, E. F. Randall, Jonathan Clark, A. H. Chapman, Cornelius Price, George Chambers, F. H. Atwell, Peter Butten, W. L. B. Jenney, A. F. Baumann, George Prussing, W. A. Bishop, Spencer Kimball, P. B. Wight, Thomas Nickerson. Around the building, but not included among those actually invited to inspect the structure with the Committee, were Gen. John White, W. W. Moriar, George Apperson, Ald. Phillips, Ald. Daly, George McElroy, Ald. Walker, Thomas Tilley, and Ald. Cook and Balch, representing the Building Committee, and St. Cleveland were looked up to as the ones who could give all the necessary information as to what the meeting was called for and what was the first thing in order to do.

After the Committee had all got together, the little company moved over to one of the tool-chests under the extremely grateful shade of the court's porch, where

A.D. COOK opened the plans and specifications on the small convenient tool-chest, and the gentlemen gathered around to inspect them. After a brief study of their contents, Ald. Cook called the Committee to order and addressed them as follows:

Gentlemen, the Mayor and the Building Committee of the city that the construction of the city portion of the building here was faulty, to call a meeting of the Committee to inspect the new City-Hall and compared the same with the specifications, and leave to report that the work is of excellent quality, and that it is equal to, if not better than, the work of any other architect or builder in the country. So we have called upon you to take the plans and specifications, look at the work, and say whether it is or is not good. I am sure you will be willing, will explain anything to you in regard to the plan and mode of construction.

The resolution was adopted.

That is the end of your address.

We give you our communication a place looks very like a draw. That

England—Your favor came duly to us in time to get more news.

ROCK CHARTER.

Stroud have been at it at Wimbleton, 21; Stroud, 27; drawn, 61

at drawings have been arranged, to

a number from Monroe, Ill.

of his wonderful powers

for the last four, and only one game drawn.

So we have called upon you to take the plans and specifications, look at the work, and say whether it is or is not good. I am sure you will be willing, will explain anything to you in regard to the plan and mode of construction.

At the suggestion of Mr. Cornelius Price it was decided to inspect the walls and then proceed directly to the rooms of the Citizens' Association and deliberate.

Accordingly the Committee divided up into small parties, which passed around the walls and observed with considerable closeness the height and thickness of the granite and upper courses, the thickness of the mortar, sand, lime, etc., in use. The general opinion was evidently in favor of the construction as it has been carried on, and while of course, it is not possible to make a final judgment as to the quality of the work, it is beyond question that the work is of excellent quality, and that it is equal to, if not better than, the work of any other architect or builder in the country.

THE MEETING.

In the Citizens' Association room was called to order about 11 o'clock. Mr. Cornelius Price began by giving a short history of the Citizens' Association and its deliberations.

Mr. Price, on taking the chair, said he had just returned to the city, and was very familiar with the object of the Association.

He then said that he had just

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KEARNEYTOWN.

Arrival of the Chinese Embassy at San Francisco.

They Are Received by an Immense and Miscellaneous Crowd.

Peculiarities of Their Dress and Manners—Chinese Ladies.

Discovery of Gold on the Pacific Ocean Beach.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.—The Present.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The uneasiness of the past week had ripened into genuine alarm at the non-arrival of the City of Tokio, one of the Pacific Mail Company's immense propellers, when she was telegraphed off the Heads at an early hour yesterday morning. She was nearly nine days overdue.

The Pacific Mail Company is so luckless that many have given up all hope of her arrival within a week or two, and the public really expected no more than to see her arrive with something of their complex machinery out of order, that they very rightly attributed the delay to an accident to the machinery.

She broke her crank-shaft in mid-ocean seven days out from Japan, and was fourteen days under sail while the damage was being made good.

Old sailors consider the repairing a remarkable feat, and there were large crowds down at the docks yesterday inspecting the huge pin and discussing the achievement.

But the delay of the City of Tokio was this time of more ordinary interest. China town was in a fever, and its denizens might have been observed in crowds on any headland which gave a water view, straining their almond eyes to catch some glimpse of the expected ship freighted with the great Chinese Embassy.

It came at last. The blue Imperial Dragon of China was seen sailing up the highest flag-staff of the city. Her sides were bold on yellow ground under the shade of the California sun. The town was stirred from its dull quiet, and was alive with interest.

The Chinese went to the bottoms of their trunks and unearthed a set of gorgeous parades which we of California have never seen before.

They wear their robes only upon state occasions, and they have heretofore had no state occasions.

Some forty open carriages were sent up to Chinatown to convey the merchants' delegation to the wharf to receive the embassy.

The Chinese in their robes, gaudily embroidered in gold and silver, and bountifully encrusted with gold and silver. The head-piece of the Chinese is always peculiar. On the occasion their robes were sent to them to wear, and out of something we had seen before, differently adorned, and encrusted, one and all, by the significant buttons varying in size, according to the degree of the wearer. They were elaborately embroidered garments, which passed over the head like a priest's mass-robe, but were much smaller, and they carried fans with them, and wore incessantly.

For a moment a silence reigned, but then went through the streets, followed by the subdued growlings of the mob, who turned out in liberal numbers.

The Chinese manifestation, for Kearney was on the railway, Eastward bound, and they are helpless without a word.

The dock was a crowded mass of Pacific Mail embassies. Chinese delegations, curious sight-seers, hundreds of the lower Chinese, and the various everyday components of a wharf scene.

The embassy received their first salute at the landing of the steamer before disembarking. The ceremonials were formal to a degree.

The Chinese has one comfort—he is not obliged to present himself to the salutes, which he did not even dare to do, but went about his business, a stilted, slow, and awkward walk, till their foreheads almost touch the ground, then went them gently to one's feet, and pass away in a long stage step with superb dignity.

During the entire ceremonial they exchange not one word.

As far as the mind of the Ambassador comprises some twenty-four persons, exclusive of clerks and servants, the infinite salutations and the infinite silence made the scene exceedingly impudent.

His Excellency Chin Lan Pin sat in solitary state in his carriage as he was conveyed to the Palace Hotel, and gave no evidence of being an ordinary man, but rather, in the conduct of the ambassador, which he only entered with much courtesy and after much assurance of its safety.

The Chinese of the embassy wear a dress somewhat different from that of the mandarins, the chief feature of which is a hat something resembling a top-hat, or perhaps it is more like an umbrella bowl. It is of pure white, and is adorned with a black plume, a scarlet spiky wavy feathers or horse-hair, with which the San Francisco winds play sad havoc.

The six highest officials wear black plumes, as also black silk shoes, and their hat buttons are of bright red, signifying their degree. The three of them next in rank wear blue knobs, while the remaining four buttons appear to the next lower degrees.

Their lines of case are very strictly drawn, and Chin Lan Pin, on Friday, is seated at home, the second in command of the embassy, surrounded with most impermeable dignity. He is the only one who found any difficulty in adapting himself to American ways, and the voyage, which he only entered at dinner-time, to the necessities of his state-room and wagons as it has not hitherto been.

The court itself was quite a strange scene, and the throng of bewildermed foreigners and the crowd of old-country luggage.

They quitted the hotel in the early part of the day, but the Chinese were all dressed in small parties, for Col. Forney had adopted the great unwieldy truck, and the Chinese are of every form, color and design. They have all sorts of papers, paste, fanciful cards, quilling-leaves, and other such trifles, a European view, looking strange enough among such folks, but marked in some way with the poor taste of their grotesque dress.

It was cast in the lot of the American who in his carriage as he was conveyed to the Palace Hotel, and gave no evidence of being an ordinary man, but rather, in the conduct of the ambassador, which he only entered with much courtesy and after much assurance of its safety.

He cannot be altogether a strange being to him, but they are unaccustomed to him in number.

They have also been observed to glazequisitely at the sheath dresses as the ladies pass them.

As a matter of course only the minor members of the suite go to the public table. The others remain in aristocratic seclusion and dine en famille.

CHINESE LADIES.

The ladies of the suite have scarcely been seen in the vulgar eye. They were packed in close carriages before the crowd at the wharf suspected their identity, and conveyed to the hotel.

The life of a Chinese lady is one of utter seclusion. In fact, there are said to be not more than a half-dozen in all California. During a long residence here, I have never seen but one. I encountered her in a photograph gallery, where she was having a picture taken of herself and baby to send home to China. She knew but one word in the English language, "Mamma," and learned that of her servant in order to convey

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1878—SIXTEEN PAGES

the information that that was the Celestial for her whom the photographs were intended. She was a pretty young creature, not more than 17, and had come to San Francisco three years before, a bride, leaving her apartment and home to her parents, left her apartment and had seen white people only from her window now and then.

Her feet were not quite so small as those of Tonkin girls, but two servants sprang to her aid when she took more than four or five steps at a time. Another carried the baby, and a third took charge of her fan and other belongings.

She was richly clad, and jingled with bangles when she moved. Her jewelry was originally of pearl, but she had since added to her ornaments and earnings are chiefly made, and to which little intrinsic value attaches, although they occasionally some prettinesses of gold.

She was only the wife of a merchant of the better class. The seclusion of the ladies of the nobility must be even more strictly maintained, and their photographs taken.

The ladies of the Embassy have not been seen by the eyes of man since their arrival, except in the most formal occasions, when they get a passing peep at their robes now and then, and hear their high shrill voices.

The Chinese, on the contrary, were extremely jubilant. They held up their heads with a new pride, even the children of them.

Mine Cook, a young, slightly interested man of the party, although many of them speak good English, and they are all men of superior education.

None of them are of Royal blood excepting the old Chin Lin Pan himself, who traces his ancestry back through several hundred years. He is an old traveler, having been in the United States in 1872 as Chief Commissioner in charge of the Chinese, and having also been in the same position in 1873.

He goes now both to Spain and Peru previous to taking up permanent abode at the Chinese Embassy.

They occupy twenty suites of rooms at the Palace Hotel during their stay. If they escape alive from the clutches of the interviewers during this period of rest, they will start for Washington in one week.

A GOLD DISCOVERY.

Although the silver mines have completely outshone the gold ones, and we do not even expect to find any more, there is never a time when the rumor of a gold discovery does not set a California's being tingling with anticipation.

They wear their state robes only upon state occasions, and they have heretofore had no state occasions.

Some forty open carriages were sent up to Chinatown to convey the merchants' delegation to the wharf to receive the embassy.

The Chinese in their robes, gaudily embroidered in gold and silver, and bountifully encrusted with gold and silver.

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THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

THE PRESENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The uneasiness of the past week had ripened into genuine alarm at the non-arrival of the City of Tokio, one of the Pacific Mail Company's immense propellers, when she was telegraphed off the Heads at an early hour yesterday morning. She was nearly nine days overdue.

The Pacific Mail Company is so luckless that many have given up all hope of her arrival within a week or two, and the public really expected no more than to see her arrive with something of their complex machinery out of order, that they very rightly attributed the delay to an accident to the machinery.

She broke her crank-shaft in mid-ocean seven days out from Japan, and was fourteen days under sail while the damage was being made good.

Old sailors consider the repairing a remarkable feat, and there were large crowds down at the docks yesterday inspecting the huge pin and discussing the achievement.

But the delay of the City of Tokio was this time of more ordinary interest. China town was in a fever, and its denizens might have been observed in crowds on any headland which gave a water view, straining their almond eyes to catch some glimpse of the expected ship freighted with the great Chinese Embassy.

It came at last. The blue Imperial Dragon of China was seen sailing up the highest flag-staff of the city. Her sides were bold on yellow ground under the shade of the California sun. The town was stirred from its dull quiet, and was alive with interest.

The Chinese went to the bottoms of their trunks and unearthed a set of gorgeous parades which we of California have never seen before.

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